

# DIE HOHE SCHULE

— 3 DES —

## VIOLINSPIELS.

Werke berühmter Meister des 17. u. 18. Jahrhunderts.

Zum Gebrauch am Konservatorium der Musik in Leipzig

und zum öffentlichen Vortrag

für Violine und Pianoforte

arrangiert und herausgegeben

von

**FERDINAND DAVID.**

Neue revidierte Ausgabe von Henri Petri.

No.		<i>M</i>	<i>S</i>	No.		<i>M</i>	<i>S</i>
1.	Biber, Sonate (C moll).	1	30	12.	Tartini, Sonate (D dur)	1	30
2.	Corelli, Folies d'Espagne (Variationen).	1	30	13.	Vitali, Ciaccona (G moll).	1	30
3.	Porpora, Sonate	1	30	14.	Locatelli, Sonate (G moll)	1	30
4.	Vivaldi, Sonate.	1	30	15.	Geminiani, Sonate (C moll).	1	30
5.	Leclair, Sonate (Le Tombeau)	1	30	16.	Sonate (A moll)	1	30
6.	— Sonate (G dur)	1	30	17.	Sonate (Es dur)	Ohne Autornamen	1
7.	Nardini, Sonate (D dur)	1	30	18.	Sonate (C moll)		30
8.	Veracini, Sonate (E moll)	2	60	19.	Benda, Mestrino, Stamitz,		
9.	Bach, Joh. Seb., Sonate (E moll).	1	30		Locatelli, Capricen	2	60
10.	— Sonate (C moll).	1	30	20.	Mozart, Andante, Menuett und Rondo		
11.	Händel, Sonate (A dur)	1	30		(G dur)	2	60

### Neue Folge.

No.		<i>M</i>	<i>S</i>	No.		<i>M</i>	<i>S</i>
21.	Leclair, Andante und Chaconne	1	30	23.	Leclair, Menuett, Gavotte und La		
22.	— Sarabande und Tambourin	1	30		Chasse	1	30

Bearbeitung Eigentum der Verleger.

**BREITKOPF & HÄRTEL, LEIPZIG**  
BERLIN · BRÜSSEL · LONDON · NEW YORK

**Jean Marie Leclair.**

(Geb. 1697, gest. 1764.)

# Sonate

für Violine mit beziffertem Baß.

Bearbeitet von Ferd. David.

Neue revidierte Ausgabe von Henri Petri.

**Violine.**

### Erklärung der Zeichen.

— Finger liegen lassen.

— Quinte aufsetzen.

// absetzen.

I. E Saite.

II. A Saite.

III. D Saite.

IV. G. Saite.

### Explanation of the signs.

— keep the finger on the string.

— Place the fifth.

// Stop the bow.

I. E string.

II. A string.

III. D string.

IV. G string.

### Explication des Signes.

— Laisser les doigts sur la corde.

☐ Mettre la quinte.

// Arrêter l'archet.

I. Corde de Mi.

II. Corde de La.

III. Corde de Ré.

IV. Corde de Sol.

The image displays a page of a musical score for the piece 'Adagio' by Franz Liszt. The score is written for piano (Pfte.) and violin (V). The tempo is marked 'Adagio.' in the top left corner. The piano part is in the upper staves, and the violin part is in the lower staves. The score includes various musical notations such as trills (tr), triplets (3), and dynamic markings (f, p, pp, cresc.). The piece is in G major, indicated by the key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is divided into sections labeled A, B, and C. The piano part features complex fingerings and articulations, while the violin part includes trills and slurs. The overall style is characteristic of the Romantic era, with a focus on technical virtuosity and expressive dynamics.

# VIOLINE.

The score is written for a violin in G major (one sharp). It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *sostenuto cresc.* marking. The second staff includes a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third staff features a *lento.* tempo change and an *attacca.* marking. The fourth staff is marked *Allegro ma non troppo.* and *ben marcato*. The fifth staff includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a *mf restez.* marking. The sixth staff shows a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The seventh staff includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and a *dim.* marking. The eighth staff features a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The ninth staff includes a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a *sempre ff* marking. The score is filled with various musical notations, including slurs, trills, and fingerings.

*f* *p* *sostenuto cresc.* *f* *pp* *f* *p* *lento.* *tr.* *attacca.* *Allegro ma non troppo.* *ben marcato* *mf* *mf restez.* *p* *mf* *cresc.* *f* *ff* *dim.* *p* *cresc.* *ff* *sempre ff*

\* g abdämpfen.

**VIOLINE.**

[illegible]

## VIOLINE.

Violin score for a piece, featuring ten staves of music. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The key signature changes from one flat to one sharp. The tempo changes from an implied moderate pace to "Allegro" and finally to "Adagio".

Dynamic markings include *ff*, *p*, *poco cresc.*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *f*, *sf sempre f*, *sf*, *cresc.*, *ff*, *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *tr.*, *rit.*, and *ff*.

Tempo markings include *Allegro.* and *Adagio.*

Other markings include *tr.* (trill), *rit.* (ritardando), and *ff* (fortissimo).

# VIOLINE.

**Largo.**

*mf con espressione*

*p*

*mf cresc.*

*f*

*pp*

*cresc.*

*f*

*pp*

*ritard.*

1. 2.

3/4

## CIACCONA.

*p (2<sup>a</sup> mal pp)*

*mf*

*f*

*mf*

*f*

*p*

*f*

*p*

*f*

*p*

*pp*

*f*

*L*

# VIOLINE.

Violin score for a piece, featuring ten staves of music. The score includes various dynamics, articulations, and fingerings.

Staff 1: *sf* (fortissimo), *sf* (fortissimo).

Staff 2: *M* (Molto), *p espressivo* (piano, expressive), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano).

Staff 3: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte).

Staff 4: *p* (piano).

Staff 5: *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *tr.* (trill).

Staff 6: *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *ff* (fortissimo), *N* (Niente), *largamente e sostenuto* (largely and sustained).

Staff 7: *p dolce* (piano, dolce).

Staff 8: *pp* (pianissimo).

Staff 9: *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), *tr.* (trill), *p dolce* (piano, dolce).

Staff 10: *sf* (fortissimo), *sf* (fortissimo), *sf* (fortissimo), *p dolce* (piano, dolce), *espressivo* (expressive).

## VIOLINE.

Violin score for measures 1-16. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is divided into sections labeled P, Q, and R.

**Section P (Measures 1-10):** Features a series of sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *P* (piano), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), and *p* (piano). Articulation includes accents and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

**Section Q (Measures 11-14):** Continues the sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). Articulation includes accents and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

**Section R (Measures 15-16):** Features a series of sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Articulation includes accents and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.



# VIOLINE.

Violin score for a piece in D major, featuring various musical techniques such as trills, triplets, and dynamic markings.

The score consists of ten staves of music. The first four staves are primarily melodic lines with dynamic markings *p*, *cresc.*, and *mf*. The fifth staff introduces a section marked *p espressivo* with trills and triplets. The sixth staff features a *ff* dynamic and triplets. The seventh staff includes a *f* dynamic and a trill. The eighth staff has a *ff* dynamic and triplets. The ninth staff includes a *cresc.* marking and a *f* dynamic. The tenth staff concludes with a *ff largamente* marking and a *ritard.* instruction.

Key musical elements include:

- Trills (tr.) and triplets (3).
- Dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *ritard.* (ritardando), *espressivo* (expressive), *largamente* (largely).
- Ornaments (S, T) and grace notes (w).